WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1886.

THERE IS A Strong argument in eighty. The Grand Old Man Makes the six Nationalist votes in the House of Com

A PARLIAMENT in College Green doesn't seem so much like a dream as it did a few

THE shamrock is looking up, and Mr,

It is very liberal of the Khedive of bankrupt Egypt to give \$40,000 for the de-

day for Ireland and for Gladstone. The "Grand Old Man" seems to have measured up to to the height of a great occasion.

THE President and Mr. Morrison may fall out over a little matter of patronage, but so long as the President and Private Secretary Lamont hold together the Gov ernment may be regarded as affoat.

This community very earnestly hopes that the present conference may settle the questions at issue between the manufacturers and the striking nailers. After a battle of ten months neither side can doubt the endurance of the other, and both sides ought to be animated by a

THE impressions of iron manufacturers on the wage question, which appeared in a recent number of the Age of Steel, are creating an interest abroad. The opinions of Mr. Samuel Laughlin, of this city, and General Powell, of Belleville, have been translated and printed in the French paper Le Devoir, published at Guore.

of the visionaries who a year ago should have predicted that on the 8 of April. 1880, the Prime Minister of Englan would bring forward so advanced an Irish measure as that brought forward in the House of Commons yesterday by Mi

The measure is radical because it is an entire new-modeling of the relations between Ireland and the Imperial Government. It admits the right of the Irish pably founded on justice that in this country we find it hard to understand how it could have been so long denied and why at this late day it should have come so near disrupting a Liberal ministry. The battle is not over, but Mr. Gladstone has fired a shot that will be heard through the realm and around the world.

Minister Winston Denies Improper Reis-CHICAGO, April 8 .- Mr. T. H. Winston the corporation counsel, last night sent s telegram to his father, the United States Minister to Persia, informing him of the publications that had been made concerning him and Jennie Woods, the young woman who died here the other day from the effects of smoking opium in aC hinese laundry. This afternoon Mr. Winston received the following cable.

To Winston, Chicago.

My relations with Jennie Wood were
periectly proper. I tried to educate and
make a good woman of her and failed.
That is all. If there are letters to the contrary they are forgeries. Commence libel
suits against all papers slandering me.
Sorry I am to meet my accusers, but will
be there at the trial. Documents proving

all i say in my hands. Wineron. The coroner's jury to-day, after hearing all the evidence obtainable as to the death of the young woman, rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, believe the deceased, Jennie Woods, came to he death from the effects of opium poisoning and we, the jury, from the evidence believe that the practice of opium moking is too common, and in the interest of public morals would strongly recommend the suppression of opium dens in this city." this city."

The remains of the deceased were de

livered to H. H. Wolver, of Minneapolis the brother-in-law of Miss Woods, and were taken to Minneapolis.

Cincinnatians More Cheerful CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—There is much

relief felt here in the prospect of an averted flood. The weather is fair and promises to remain so. The heavy snow of yesterday morning has practically dis of yeslerday morning thes practically dis-appeared, producing no perceptible effect on streams. The river in the six hours ending at 9 A. M. had risen two inches, and then stood fifty. Ive feet one inch. News from Catlettsburg and Point Pleasant this morning was to the effect that the river was falling at both points. They are 157 and 200 miles, respectively. distant. Business men are confident the lood will not reach a point of extreme danger. The heaviest loss so far is that of the gardners in Mill Greek valley, where many acres of vegetables are wholly de-structed.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 8,-John At fery, living near Middletown, deserted his wife and three children on Sunday last and eloped with Mary Oughton, a young and pretty girl who came from England about a year ago and recently entered his avorite in the household, and was treated as one of the family. Her beauty robbed Mrs. Attery of her husband's love, but the wile did not suspect the fact. A few days ago Attery sold everything he could without creating suspicion. It is believed that the cloping couple intend to go to England. Mrs. Attery has been sick for several months and is in an almost destitute continual.

# NEWS IN SHIEF.

The House of Representatives yesterday lefeated the Bland free silver coinage bil

by a vote of 120 to 161.

The Senate yesterday unanimously passed the House bill for the erection of a building for a Congressional Library without amendment.

It has been learned that Mr. Robert Garreit, of the Ealtimore & Ohio Rallroad Company, has made an alliance with Mr. Gowen in support of the latter's scheme for the rehabilitation of the Reading Company.

Robert G. Phillips, the wife murderer, paid the penalty of his crime on the gal-

# The Intelligencer ERIN'S CAUSE

Brighter days in Prospect for the Unhappy Isle.

Greatest Effort of His Life

In Proposing his Measures for the Government of Ireland.

Which Establishes an Irish Par liament at Dublin.

Scenes in and Around the House of

Commons Never Equalled.

The Rush and Scramble of the Members for Seats.

Gladstone Receives an Ovation or His way to Parliament.

LONDON, April 8 .- This day will figure n the future histories of English politics s one of the most memorable ones of the lineteenth century. The eyes not only of the millions of inhabitants of the United Kingdom, but of peoples and rulers and labinets throughout the world, are cenered on St. Stephens, within the historic valls of which the greatest Liberal states nan that England has possessed since Magna Charta will arise to expound his policy for the pacification of the Emerald

Isle. Apart from the importance of the unity of the "United Kingdom of Eng-and, Scotland and Ireland," it posand, Scotland and Ireland," it possesses an absorbing interest from the
fact that it is the crowning effort of
fir, Gladstone's busy life. If bigstry, intolerance, and race prejudice-have
their way, and the great statesman, like
one of his hardly less eminent predecessors,
is defeated by a "cave of Adullam" formdby party associates who owe their present political prominence to his tutorship,
the will retire from public life with the full
sonsciousness that his last public acts
were in the direction of carrying out the
ardinal principle of which the angels
ang, "On earth peace; good will toward

were in the direction of tarying out the angels ang, "On earth peace: good will toward rien." If, on the other hand, success rowns his efforts, he will still bid adieu to public life, but the laurel crown of the victorious conqueror will adorn his brow. There is something almost touching in he spectacle of the aged stateman, who as already passed the term allotted by he Psalmist to man's life, attempting, in the face of obstacles and opposition which would appal many a giant heart, to signalize the end of his public career by a work of love with such critical and farreaching effects. The excitement throughout England to-day is almost indescribate. Prominent politicians from every section of the country are in London, and the mewspapers at Bristol, Manchester, Sirmingham and elsewherehave arranged Sirmingham and elsewhere have arrange Sirmingham and elsewhere have arranged to issue night editions with reports of Hadstone's speech, something that has not been done since the Crimean war. Flokets for every seat in the portions of he House of Commons reserved for peers, liplomats, ladies and the general public, have been issued, and thousands of applicants have been refused. It is a great day for Westminster.

## MOVING SCENES n and Around Pailiament House-Crowd

Before the night watchmen in the House were relieved, or the lights were entincuished, a number of members of Parlia ment, gentlemen possessed of assured ad nittance, began to make themselves loubly certain of their privileges by get ing to their seats eleven hours before Mr Hadstone would reach the House and re

Sladstone would reach the House and re-aining them during the long interval.

Mr. McDonnell Sullivan, Nationalist nember for South Westmeath, was the first man to gain an entrance to the House, He got in an early as 5:30 o'clock in the norning, and at once proceeded to make que of his place. It is alleged, however, that Mr. Sullivan secured his advantage by bribing a friendly policeman to permit in to have access by way of the back ctairs. The South Westmeath member was not long the sole occupant of the echong chamber. He was almost immediately followed by a score of Farnellite colleagues. The rule regarding the sents is practically first come first served." Mr. Sullivan, therefore, had his pick of the whole floor. He chose the very best—the spat next to and immediately below the gangway, or aisle, on the opposition or left side of the Speaker's deek. As the ministerial bench interacted inst opposite on the right of is situated just opposite, on the right o the Speaker, and the Prime Minister has

THE MARLY BIRDS.

It was not long before all the Parnellites were in the House, and they pre-empted the best places in the locality invaded by Mr. Sullivan, and all got places to front Mr. Gladstone during his sprech. The inrush of the British members followed clos upon the advent of the Parnellites. I was yet early in the merning when all the seats on the floor were taken. The sea chosen, in order to be retained, must be ticketed with the hat of the member who ticketed with the hat of the member who means to occupy it, and the hat must be the hat he is wearing that day, and no substitution is permitted. This rule re-tains the members within the limit agree-able to traverse with bare heads. The present generation never witnessed such a "hatting" sceneas occurred in the House of Common this morning long before

present generation never within a superson the second commons this morning long before London was awake.

A number of members 'were afraid to trust to the honor of their colleagues for maintenance of the rules on an occasion like that of to-day, and those refailed possession of their chosen seats by remaining in them bodily all the day. The Chamber is, swept, cleaned and dusted every mozsing during the session. To-day it was thoroughly scrubbed, as well. Disagreeable as all this was, it did not dismay the gentlemen who were sitting for security, and they maintained their positions through the Just and through the damp. When they got hungry or thirsty they had food and drink brought in to them. Some of them had been up all sight struggling to get in, and these generally fixed themselves as comfortably as possible and slept.

generally fixed themselves as comfortably as possible and slept.

The bolder pre-emptors, however, retreated before the dust brooms and the wash tube. They strolled about the lobbles and elsewhere through the building. The dining room was the chief place of attraction, however, to all these, and it was generally pretty wall filled.

CROWDS IN WAITING.

The weather is warm, clear and hearth are arrived at a stage in our political consequence of the rehabilitation of the Reading Company.

After exhausting expedients to kill the work of the rehabilitation of the Reading Company.

Robert G. Philips, the wife murderer, had the penalty of his crime on the galing the possible of the relative to the consequence of th CROWDS IN WAITING.
The weather is warm, clear and beauti-

At 3 o'clock the crowd outside the Palace gates was enormous. It covered all
the space down to Westminster bridge,
and extended pretty well up Parliament
street towards Whitehall. At that hour a
perfact jam of people filled Downing
street, where Mr. Gladstone's official residence is situated. This crowd was patiently awaiting for the Premier to make
his appearance on his departure for the
House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone inlahed reading his papers and telegraphic
and mail correspondence at an early hour.
He spent the remainder of the morning
add part of the afternoon in contemplation. He refused to permit himself to be
disturbed by calls from any of the large
number of persons who attempted to see
him. He made but one exception, and
that was in favor of Mr. John Morley,
the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whom he
sent for and conferred with for a short
time.

The enormous clock, to which Big Ban.

England's giant bell, rings time, in the Victoria Tower, on the southwest corner of the Parliament buildings, stopped this afternoon. Its stoppage was noticed by the crowds in the street who depended on

the crowds in the street who depended on its tones for knowing the time of day, and was regarded by thousands as an eccurrence of ill omen.

All the thoroughfares about St. Stephens were so crowded with people that attempts to carry on traffic in the neighborhood had to be suspended. Mounted police were placed on duty patrolling, because it was impossible for officers afoot to get about.

Soon after three o'clock the Parnelite nembers began to take possession of their seats. They arranged themselves in seats. They arranged themselves in serried ranks on the opposition benches in front of the place where Mr. Gladstone was to speak. Mr. Thomas P. O'Conner, Nationalist member for the Scotland division of Liverpool, explained the haste exhibited by his arry in securing seats by saying that the Tories had organized a olet to take passession of seats in such a by saying that the Loftes and organized a plot to take possession of seats in such a way as to make it impossible for the Parnellites to sit together in order to rob Mr. Gladatone of the chorus of cheers which the full-throated Irish members once took steps to circumvent it by reaching the scene in time to get the choice of places. Mr. O'Conner said he was satisfied with the result and added that the Irish chorus would be not only full-throated but unanimous,

the Triumphal March from his Home to the

Mr. Gladstone slept well last night. He one early, in excellent health and fine spirits. His voice was fresh, strong and evidently enduring. Immediately after his breakfast, Mr. Gladstone repaired to his official rooms. There he found prepared for his persual the morning papers, scores of telegrams bearing on the task of the day, and more than one letter from close personal friends and advisers, bearing words of cheer and congratulation. Mr. Gladstone was manifestly interested in ing words of cheer and congratuation. Mr. Gladstone was manifestly interested in everything which showed popular concern in the work before him. Before going to the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone took a drive through St. James Park, going away from the crowd by the West end of Downing street. He desired to be awhile in the fresh air before going to Parliament. He returned to his residence and in a few moments emerged on his way to the House of Commons. The police had opened a way for him to Paliament street and down that across Bridge street to the House. They had to work hard to make this passage way and harder yet to keep it open. Mr. Gladstone went in an open carriage and his appearance was greeted with dealening cheers.

THE FLAUDITS OF THE FEOPLE.

THE PLAUDITS OF THE PROPER. The cheers of the people all the way entrance was spontaneous and thrilling. It vented itself at the beginning of the journey ir a roar of applause, hearly and great enough to make the most stalwart dizzy, and when the whole immense multitude catight the signal one tremendous long sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London, and which was plainly andible in the House. The cheering continued until long after Mr. Gladstone had entered the Parliament building. Within the building the Prine Minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally enthusiastic less demonstrative, was equally enthusias with that he just had witnessed.

RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE. He was apparently in the best of spirits and howed right and left to his sequaint ances as he passed them. As soon as the usual formalities attending the opening of l'arliament were over, it was voted to posthad this been done when at 4:40 K. X. Gladstone entered the House. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which were continued for several minutes among the Liberals and Parnellites. The wildest enthusiasm prevalled, and it is safe to say that no such scene was ever witnessed before in the House of Commons. As soon as the cheering had ceased Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future government of Ireland.

### THE SPEECH. A Masterly Raylew of the Irish Stination

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows: I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House of Lorent to the House the whole policy and intention of the Government with reference to Ireland. Although the question of reform [leve such members from attendance as well and John Scholer [Leve such members from attendance as well as the such members from a steel as the s in the tenure of land and Irish government are so closely and inseparably con-nected it is yet impossible to undertake the risk of elucidating both questions to-gether. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me inviting sq divertask laid upon me inviting so diversified an exposition, in contemplating the magnitude of this task I am filled with painful mistrust but that mistrust is absorbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question. We could no longer ience or skirmiah with this question. (Loud cheers.) We should come to close quarters with it. (Cheers.) We should get at the root of it. We should take the means, not merely interested for the wants of to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the illstint future. We have arrived at a stage in our political

stern and unbending and under an auto-cratic government must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect and their alterna-tive to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. [Loud cheers] Ireland, though represented in Parlia-ment numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same posi-tion politically. England made, her own laws, Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the main spring of the law in England and Scotland was feit to be Englisn or Scotch. The main spring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people to be Irish. He therefore deemed if futile, less than mockery, to hold that the state of law which he described connucive to the real amity of this great, noble, world-wide empile.

"Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone, "something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland

demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life, the free course of law, the librity of every individ-ual in the exercise of every legal right, their confidence in the law and their you-pathy with the law, apart from which mo-country can be called a civilized country." THE PROBLEM TO HE SOLVED.

What then was the problem before him? It was this: How to reconcile im-peral unity with a diversity of legislatures. Mr. Gratton held that those propositions were reconcilable-more than that he demanded a severence of the Parliaments with manded asseverence of the Parliaments with a view to the continuity and overlasting unity with the Empire. Was that an audacious paradox? Other countries had solved the problem and under much more different circumstances. We ourselves might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland during the time that Ireland had a separate Parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British Empire? [Cheers.]

[Cheers.]
The claim of Ireland to make laws for The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied until the reign of George II. The Parliament of Grattan was as independent in point of authority as it could be. They (the government) were not about to propose the repeal of the Union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the Union until they had settled what was the essence of the Union. He defined the essence of union to be a fact that whereas before the Union there were two separate and independent there were two separate and independent Parliaments, after the Union there was but one. To speak of the dismember ment of the Empire was, in this century, a mis-nomer and an absurdity.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT PROPOSED. The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. (Cheers.) The government, therefore, felt that the set-

schemes for the separate government of Ulater had been submitted to him. One was that Ulater as a province should be excluded from the operations of the present bill, another was that separate autonomy should be provided for Ulater, and a third augested that certain rights should he reserved and placed under a provincial council. No one of these proposals had appeared to the government to be so completely justified by its merits or by the weight of public opinion in its favor as to warrant the government in including it in their bill.

IRELAND'S GOVERNMENT. The speaker said he would now pass to the plan how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with the Irish as distinguished from Imperial affairs. If Itish members from Imperial affairs. If Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons Irish peers ought not to at in the other house of Parlianent. [Cries of hear] lear! and ohl] How were the Trish people to be taxed if they had legislatures in both countries? He believed that Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added: "If we were to have taxation without representation than there would and added: "If we were to have tagation without representation then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficuity, and that is, are we to give up that fiscal unity of the Empire?"

Ile conceived that one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangemant as would give the imperial Government a levy of customs and such excise duties as were connected with customs. The bill then provided that representatives of Ireland about no longer sit in the House of Commons, or Irish peers in the House of Commons, that the same time they must have the right or addressing

lieve such members from attendance at Westminster.

The duration of the proposed legislative body was not to exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative hody were three grand and principal functions, vis: Everything which related to the crown, all that which belonged to the defense, the army, the navy, the entire organization of the armed forces and our foreign and colonial relations. composition of the parliament.

The next subject he had to approach

was that of the composition of the proon introduce two orders. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were the wanty-eight representative peers who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the eprotion of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. He proproposed that with the 28 Peers in the House of Lords, there should sit 75 representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election the constituency would be composed of occurrent with the powers of election the constituency would be composed of occurrent with the powers of election the powers of the value of £25 and upwards, and posed legislative body. The bill propos

temptations for enterprising advertisers. These thrifty people made their ingenious appeals to the assembled thousands—by moving their cards along on sandwich men, hundreds of whom found occupation to-day in the vicinity of the Parliament Houses.

The Conservative politicians were not without hope to initiaence feeling against the orator of the day even in the last available moment, for they, too, had sandwich men and placard-bearers among the crowd, carrying appeals as "Let us consolidate, and not dismember the Empire" etc.

At 3 o'clock the crowd outside the Palace gates was enormous. It covered all the space down to Westminster bridge, and extended pretty well up Parliament street towards Whitehall. At that hour a perfect jam of people filled Downing street, where Mr. Gladstone's official residence is situated. This crowd was particular was the basis of the whole mischief was left and under the present authority.

With respect to civil service, the govsame as that of the constabulary and the transfer of the civil service to the legistransfer of the civil service to the legis-lative body would effect a great economay. He therefore thought it would be wise to authorize civil servants now serving to claim the pension that would be due upon the abolition of their offices provided they served two years, in order to prevent inconvanience from a rand transition of convenience from a rapid transition of That was all, Mr. Gladstone stated, that

ourteen.
"We now stand face to face with what is

"We now stand face to face with what is termed Irish nationality venting itself in a demand for a general government in Irish, not in imperial affairs."

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amidst bursts of enthusiastic cheers which were sustained for several minutes.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in durs.ion. He finished at 8 o'clock.

TREVELYAN AND PARNELL ddress the House-The Latter Thanks Mr Gladstone for his Speech.

LONDON, April 8.—When the applause

nad subsided after Mr. Gladstone had taken his seat, Mr. George Otto Trevelvan. who recently resigned the position of who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose. After sulogisting Mr. Gladstone's oration, Mr. Trevelyan proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain his resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and regret, although the step when finally decided upon, was taken with neither doubt as to its propriety nor the least hesitation. He had joined the Cabinet because he considered that to have remained outside would have been fantamount to a confession that the Liberal party was a home rule party. He could never consent to such a scheme as Mr. Gladstone had proposed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech Mr. Parnell arcse and was received with cheers by the Irish members. He congratulated Mr. Trevelyan on having, like the French general who had unaucessfully defended Paris by his own plan, a plan, however, which did not seem to awaken much enthusiasm in the House. Mr. Trevelyan, he said, had stated why he had left the Government but not why he had left the Government but not why he had resigned the post of Chief Secre-tary. [Cheers from the Irish benches.] Mr. Parnell then wenton to justify his past utterances and actions which had been impugued by Mr. Trevelyan.

of action was angulan. (Cheers) The government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by establishing a Parliament in Dublin Irish cheers for the conduct of business of hoth a legislative and administrative mature. The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an equitable distribution of the Imperial burdens. Next, there must be reasonable safeguards for the minority, and why could not this minority, and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about its ability to do that when we have passed through the present critical period and been disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached. But for the present there were three classes of the people whom they were bound to consider. First, the plass connected with the lands. Second, the civil servaints and officers of the government. Third, the Protestant minority.

The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulster or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole any change was perposaced which were for the whole of iteland. Second, the civil servaints and officers of the government. Third, the Protestant minority in Ulster or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of iteland. Several solutions with were for the whole of iteland. Several solutions which and reland, and more especially between Irish-Americans and of the Protestant minority in Ulster or gether and organised by native born americans, editors and conductors of Irish-Americans of the sparate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One

ave or six months we have succeeded in entirely gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America, the Democrats and the Heputulicans, as a good omen for the future." [Cheers]

As to the bull before the House, while

As to the bull before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could devote his attention to this important matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would prove a beneficial measure.

usual way. In evidence thereof I send you a draft to-day for twelve thousand pounds for parliamentary lund. We hereby threaten you that we will continue to wage just such warfare until Ireland is governed by her own Parliament.
[Signed.] CHARLES REILLY,
Treas. Irish National League of America

Hostiles in Captivity,

FORT BOWIE, A. T. April 8,-Chiefs Chihushus, Nans, Kutle and Alscanus, with seventy-two other prisoners—bucks, women and children—left here yesterday for Fort Marion, Pla, as prisoners of war. General Crook went to Bowie station with them on a buckboard. Twenty-five Apache scouts accompanied them. All went cheerfully, though not understanding what is to be done with them. Chihuchua was riding around all morning hurrying them is preparations to move. Two weeks ago ninety-two hostiles, including six chiefs, were on the war path; now there are but thirty-four, of whom fourteen are squawy and two chiefs, thus putting their families and allies far beyond their reach. It will be a severe blow to them. Geronimo's wife and daughter, and some of the Natches children are among the prisoners. Sigteen of the seventy-six were captured by Lieutenant Davis some months ago. To have run down and killed or captured the other fity-sight in an ordinary course of Apache with seventy-two other prisoners-bucks.

# FIGHT OF FACTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATS ARE ANXIOUS

Anti-Camden Cohorts Making Great Preparations for Bitter War on the

Washington, D. C., April S.—Demo-cratic politicians from West Virginia I

have met in Washington during the past week are growing anxious, if I may judge from their expressions to me. A question that is more than ever sgitating their that is more than ever sgitating their minds just nowis: What will be the effect of this Mugwump administration in consection with the coming contest over the United States Senatorship in West Virginia. Within the past few weeks and months there have been developments in [11]. West and see. ernment did not think their case was the ginia. Within the past few weeks and jority of West Virginians that one of the results of the Standard oil and railroad ring being allowed to control all the Fed eral patronage of the State, in the expres sion of an immense amount of dissatis faction with Mr. Cleveland's administrastion. It may seem like a small matter to
make so much of, but it is nevertheless
true that the anti-Camden men are using
it with effect. The great number of very
hungry and very thirsty Damocrate, by
a reason of their autagonism toward the
anti-Camden element, did not expect anything from the first. If they had enterat tained a lingering hope that Messrs. Camden and Kenna and their lieutenants
would set about the work of establishing
perfect harmony in the Democratic party
by proposing a fair division of the spoils,
this hope was blasted when they witnessed the appointment, one after the other,
of the henchmen of the Senators to fat
positions. Commissioner Joe Miller seems
to be a single exception, but he, too, is
now a Camden man, it is said. faction with Mr. Cleveland's administra

THE ANTI-CAMDEN FORCES. The ranks of this large original anti-Damden party, led by Windy Wilson Dan Lucas and others, have greatly increased in size by having added to ther creased in size by having added to them numbers of disappointed patriots who have not been reformed into office, simply because there are not offices enough to go around. Governor Wilson, it is claimed by this faction, sounded the key-note while in Washington, in the interview which I have already reported to the INTELLIGENCER. Many Democrats tell me that he but echoed the sentiments of fully two-thirds of the party in West Virginia. For the past two or three days they point to the aweeping Republican victories in Ohio, Tessana and other States lately as the result of the fact, that thousands of Democrats stayed at home to show their disgust at the civil service course of the administration, and they claim it is but a forerunner of what may be expected in West Virginia next fall. A Democratic politician from one of the banner Democratic counties of the State said to me to-day: "It is my candid opinion, after carfully looking over the field that if an election were to be held in my county to-morrow, there would not be a dozan Democratz go to the polls. Windy Wilson was right in what he said. Ontaide of the Federal office-holders in the State, our people are anti-administration men." Appropos of this point, I heard a member of Congress from Georgia say this morning that President Cleveland, in adopting his suicidal policy, had based his course upon two mistaken ideas. First, he thought that the South was messarily solidly Democratic, and would endorse any sort of a policy of a Democratic President. Second, he was impressed with the idea that he himself was a man of destiny. umbers of disappointed patriots who

dent. Second, he was impressed with the idea that he himself was a man of destiny. I reminded him also that the greatest "man of destiny" the world had ever seen experienced a Waterloo and died at St.

THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS

But to return to the subject directly inder discussion. These complaining West Virginians do not blame the Sens ors and Representatives for fixing their tors and Representatives for fixing their best friends in office, even if they have, from necessity, broken faith with some who have sacrificed much for them in the past; but they are fearful of the result of their not making a little fairer division, and the position of the Senators who seem to approve the Fresidont's policy. However, I will, just here, put in something a Camden Democrat told me only yesterday—said her.

-add he:

"People of the State in general and you newspaper men in particular, naturally ump at the conclusion that every one who has received an appointment from West Virginia under this administration is a As to the ball before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could levoge his attention to this important; matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would prove a beneficial measure.

Determine Examines (?)

D lactions, just as I believe in parties. I do not believe he will make anything by appointing the candidates of men who, when ne was an applicant for place, came to Washington to blacken his name and ruin his character. It showed a forgiving and generous spirit in him toward his traducers, but it was rough on those who stood by him in that light, when he needed friends—they were his true friends; the others were not.

THYING TO RESTORE HARMONT. It is possible that these kind of appoin ments make new Camden men, but I am confident the policy will prove to be a wrong one in the end. Be that as it may, it proves that representatives of the other

wrong one in the end. Be that as it may, it proves that representatives of the other faction do occasionally get a taste of the big plum."

This gentleman does not seem to take kindly to Collector McGraw's conciliatory policy, which was evidently well intended. His idea was, of course, to restore harmony to a disrupted party. Alas! in his well meant effort he has only rendered himself liable to criticism from his friends, who misconstrue his motives and are unjust enough to accuse him of an attempt to buy over the other faction at the expense of their hopes—their insatiable hunger and thirst.

pense of their hopes—their insatiable hun-ger and thirst.

All these things and other causes as well, seem to be at work surely to bring about the defeat of Mr. Camden, and the practical dismemberment of the powerful faction which has for years past been strong enough to control the delegations in Congress, but never strong enough among the people to control a State con-vention.

A STATE CAMPAIGN.

A STATE CAMPAIGN. I learn from a gentleman of the Stat

a personal nature. Jim Mason will back him with his newspaper, which will be at the same time circulated very extensively throughout the State, and will bristle with attacks on Mr. Camden and expositions of his connection with the Standard Oil Company, railroad monopolies, etcetera.

Davis is a regular editorial contributor to Mason's paper, some of the ablest free trade articles and casays on the political management of the State being from his pen. The anti-Camden forces are thoroughly organized, and in addition to the paper, which will be placed weekly in the hands of every doubtful voter, and to Davis' speeches, every opposing element will be combined to produce the enforced withdrawal of Mr Camden from the contest. Oh, it will be a lovely fight! The Septembergia canera of the State way. est. Oh, it will be a lovely fight! The Democratic papers of the State may prate

THE RAILWAY DISASTER.

A man who saw the train go over the embankment and down two hundred feet to the shore of the Deerfield river thus describes the scene: "The track suddenly gave way, and the whole train of six cars tumbled down a cliff two hundred feet high into the Deerfield river. The waters, swollen be the recent rains, poured into the cars. Three cars immediately caught fire. Then came the struggle to escape. Some were choked by water and periahed. Others were caught under the wheels, and knocked about in the fall until they were dead. The flames spread and completed the horror. The engine tipped over, but did not leave the embankment. One Troy and Boston day coach plowed into the loose rocks, and was blocked half way down the bank. The baggage and mail cars, two sleepers and one day coach plunged into the river. No help was at

Probably no more escaped. How many are still under the wreck and in the river no one knows. Thus far but three ar no one knows. Thus far but three are known to have escaped uninjured. The accident occurred without warning. The track literally tipped up and spilled the entire train down the embankment. Some of the passengers went into the water and narrowly escaped drowning. Fireman Richardson lost part of his hand. He ran to West Deerfield and telegraphed the notice of the wreek. The east track is tore to west Deerneid and telegraphed the no-tice of the wreck. The east track is torn up for a distance of twenty rods, and will delay operations at least two days on that track. The western track is clear and trains for the east will probably use it in passing the scene of the wreck.

THE FATALITIES. Among the victims, in addition to those shove named are the following:

H. H. LITTLEJOHN, wife and two children,

H. H. LITTLEJOHN, wife and two children, all dead.

HEHRER LITTLEJOHN, engineer, of North Adams, fatally scalded.

MERRER LITTLEJOHN, engineer, of North Adams, fatally scalded.

MERRER SERIES, Superintendent of the National Express Company, Boston, probably fatally injured.

A.J. CRANDALL, postal clerk, not seriously. ALLEN LEWIS, A. B. STONE, A. C. HARVEY, of Boston, seriously.

J. P. Fowler and A. K. WARNER, Chrirman of the Selectmen of Greenfield, quiet badly injured.

HENRY COGELLARD, of Charlemont, dying.

E. W. DURNEL, of Waltham; MISS DARBY, MISS GOWING, MISS CONRELL, M. H. ARNOLD, of North Adams; AARON LEWIS, colored porter; C. ABRIE, of Fredonis, N. Y.; F. S. HAGAR, of Greenfield; O. R. Bell, of Nashua, N. H., all slightly injured.

SICHOLAS DORGAN, of Greenfield, arm broken and hurt internally. Conducton Foster slightly hurt. Search for the bodies is still bei

the Fleischman Yeast Company, had his shoulder fractured and was injured internally.

W. S. Wilcox, living near Syracuse, N. Y., was injured slightly.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, says there were several persons in the water below him, but he saw none of them get sahore, and he believes they were drowned. Thirty-five passengers and ten train hands were on board. John Cowley, of North Adams, was on the train and is wildly insans. The following have been found and are at Shelburne Falls: Viola Littlejohn, O. Littlejohn, E. F. Whitehouse, of Boston; Mark Spencer, brakeman; Chas. Temple. The body of Mr. Whitehouse was found in the river under a car. A body just found at the wreck is believed to be that of Agent Whitehouse, of the New England and Boston line. The body of Ohas. Durkin, of Boston, has also been recovered. Springprield, Mass., April 8.—Eight bodiës from the wreck at Bardwell's Ferry have been brought here up to 10 o'clock this morning.

Cremated in a Car.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—One of the mail

CLEVELAND, April 8 .- One of the mail ears attached to the fast mail train No. 4 cars attached to the last mail train No. 3 which left Chicago at 4 r.m. yesterday on the Lake Shore railroad, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning at Oak Harbor, Ohio, three miles east of Sanduaky. The car contained mail for Cleveland, Albany, Boston, Springfield, Mass, Buffalo, Hornellaville, Rochester, Erie and New York. The car also contained a casket in which were the remains of a mother and her The car also contained a cases in which were the remains of a mother and her newly-born babe. The remains were en route from 5t. Paul to New York, and were in charge of A. T. Nettleton and his mother. The car was aide-tracked and burned to the ground before any of the contents could be gotten out. The loss is unknown.

STRUBENVILLE, O., April 8.-This morn ing about 2 o'clock, the store room occuwho has been here for several days, that Hon. John J. Davis, of Clarkebarg, will shortly begin a sanvass of the State in the interest of his candidate for the Senate. The building was owned by Darius David-this will be the commencement of hostlities against Camden. Mr. Davis, I understand, will speak for the whole anti-Camden faction. His campaign, which has been planned by the State House faction, will be very aggressive, and necessarily of the postoffice, and all the mail was destroyed. Cause of fire unknown. pied by William Elliott, at Davidson's

## ALL ROADS RUNNING

From the Striking Knights, and all Freight Offered is Promptly Handled-Affairs at East St. Louis Quisted Down. Men in the Wabash Yards go Out.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 8 .- It is believed employes out of the yards, like those reported yesterday, will be made by the roads, there is a determination being their business as of old, Resumption or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the sippi may now be justly said to be com-plete. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has instructed the Chicago offices to send on all the freight offerings for St. Louis

THE HAILWAY DISASTER;
Additional Bodies Escovered from the Wreex-Particulars of the accident.

Greenfield, Mass., April 8.—It is thought that twenty persons have been seriously injured, seven killed, and a score of others more or less injured, by the railway disaster near here last night. Two more bodies, the last to be extricated from the wreek, have been identified as C. A. Temple, of Wakefield, Mass., and Charles H. Durgiu, of Boston. Two young girls, whose names are unknown, are reported to be among the killed.

A man who saw the train go over the embankment and down two hundred feet to the above of the Deerfield river thus describes the scene: "The track suddenly gave way, and the whole train of six care thing his to the Deerfield river. The waters, swollen be the recent rains, poured into the cars. Three cars immediately caught fire. Ther came the struggle to escape. Some were choked by water and periahed Others were caught under the wheels, and knocked about in the fall until they were dead. The flames spread and completed he horror. The engine tipped over, but did not leave the embankment. One Troy and Boston day coach plowed the horror. The engine tipped over, but did not leave the embankment. One Troy and Boston day coach plowed himself corons and shrieks, a frightful and indiscriminate scramble, and all was over."

THOSE WHO ENCAPED.

Thirty men and a few women are reported to have escaped. How many of them brused and bleeding. Some twelve went to Shelburne Falls, six others to Greenfield. Probably no more escaped. How many

HOXIE'S BULLETIN.

pert to Jay Gould. New York, April 8.—Vice President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. far as he had been informed, there was no renewal this morning of the disturbances at East St. Louis that prevailed yesterday, and that everything was quiet along the line. According to Mr. Hoxie the business of Gould's system has about reaumed its normal condition at all points. A Fort Worth dispatch of to-day says that everything was quiet there during the night, as well as at Alvaredo, and that business was moving right along without interruption. Yesterday's movement of cars on the Southwestern system consisted of 203 trains, containing 4,453 loaded cars, being an increase of 228 loads compared with the same day last year. Trains and business to-day are moving without interruption, 114 of the men who went out on the atrike on the Texas lines have rerenewal this morning of the disturbances on the strike on the Texas lines have re-

on the strike on the Texas lines have returned to work.

The report of April © of the force employed on the system shows that 9,652 men are now at work. The total number in the employ of the company March 5 last, when the strike began, was 14,315, showing a decrease of employes of 4,003; 519 men, or 14 percent of the men who went out on atrike have returned to work. The number of employes on April 4, according to a careful calculation, was 324 percent less than on March ©. On the road department 2,548 men are reported to be at work.

Situation at East St. Louis. Sr. Louis, April 8 .- Sheriff Roquett, of

St. Clair county, brought to East St. Louis this morning about 200 men from Belle Search for the bodies is still being prosecuted.

MORE DEATHS.

Merritt Seely, Superintendent of the Milional Express Company, who was injured last night in the accident, died this morning. Brakeman Spencer was the one whose body was found in the wreck last night with the bodies of two unknown commercial travelers. Engineer Littlejohn cannot live till night. Two bodies were brought here this morning by a wrecking trein. One was identified as E. E. Hayden. The other man was about 65 or 70 years 'old, and was identified as J. R. Gould, of Abington, Conn.

Nicholas Gardan, of Greenfield, agent of the Fleischman Yeast Company, Ead his shoulder fractured and was injured internally.

W. S. Wilcox, living near Syracuse, N. Y., was injured slightly.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, says there were several persons in the water below him but he saw none of them get ashore, and he believes they were drowned. Thirty-live passengers and ten train hands were on board. John Cowley, of North Adams.

port received here at a late hour last men, masked and armed, were tearing up men, masked and armed, were tearing up the track and destroying a long bridge on the Missouri Pacific Kallway, near Loreno, nine miles south of. Waco, proves to be the invention of a lunatic. Sheriff Harris and a posse who went out on a special train from Waco, has returned and says no mob is there and is fully convinced that none has been there.

. Employee in Wabash Yards Sirike. breakmen, car inspctors, switch engineers and firemen-in fact, every man connectand near a so, every man connected with the work of the Wabash Railway yards in North St. Louis—numbering over 100 men, struck at 10 o'clock, this morning, and declare that they propose to remain out until some final settlement is made upon the Gould system.

Eastern Aid for Strikers. New York, April 5,-It is said that there will be no trouble in raising ample funds for the support of the strikers in the Southwest, should the strike last long the Southwest, should the strike last long enough to exhaust the funds of the district engaged in the struggle. Under the constitution of the order each district and each local assembly attached to the General Assembly has to accumulate a fund known as the "Defence Fund." It is raised by a small per capita tax on each member under the jurisdiction of the body in whose custody the fund is. It must be kept in such shape that it is immediately available. The District Assembly having in charges the strike may issue must be kept in such shape that it is immediately available. The District Assembly having in charge the strike may issue a call for aid on any or every district or attached local in the country, and the Defence Fund must be forthcoming. Each district must retain \$100 of the fund in its treasury and each local \$25, Just how great an amount of money is available for this purpose it is impossible to estimate. Although it is said that at least \$500,000 would be ready at the first call.